REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,588 —New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Madras	
,, Carwar	19	,, Musulipatam	2
,, Naraket	21	,, Coconada	3
,, Allepy	23	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Tuticorin	25	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Colombo	26	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Nega-patam	29	,, Pondicherry	8
,, Pondicherry	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

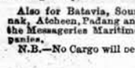
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

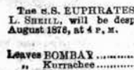
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Sheill, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSSORAH	13
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Nahomerah	13
,, Muscat	30	,, Fao	13
,, Bunder Abbas Sept.	1	,, Bushire	15
,, Linga	3	,, Linga	20
,, Bahareih	4	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Bushire	5	,, Jask	23
,, Fao	7	,, Gwader	25
,, Mahomerah	7	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	8	Arrives BOMBAY Oct.	2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Sheill, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

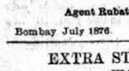
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	Sept. 1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 12th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2720	478	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August.
,, CHILDWALL HALL ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

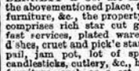
SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.



THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French-polished and richly Carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Queen's Road, Chowpaty.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. MASSON, Esquire, the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated ware such as dish covers, hotwater carry'd ishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pail, jam pot, lot of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished household furniture, such as 1 set of camp table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and wine tables, easy, rocking, reclining, and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffonier, ornament stands, teapoys, a first rate sewing machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," in working order, carpets, pictures, flower vases, figures, clocks, carved four posts bedstead, iron cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, gown stand, towel horses, dispense articles, copper, cooking, utensils, &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS and SPOOLING MACHINES, to WIND COLOURED YARNS on PAPER TUBES, are made by

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,

the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially
BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors.

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta,

Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIRTULLA, No. 39, Pix Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

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Taylor on Poisons in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine, Third Edition	12 0
Thompson's, Sir H., Diseases of the Urinary Organs. 1876.	8 4
Tweedie's, Dr. A., Lectures on continued fevers. 1862	7 8
Wagstaffe's Student's Guide to Human Osteology. 1875	7 8
Walton's Practical Treatise on the Disease of the Eye. 1875	17 0
Walshe's Diseases of the Heart and great vessels. 1862.	7 8
Ward's Outlines of Human Osteology. 1876	4 8
Waring's Pharmacopœia of India	4 4
———, Bazaar Medicines and Common Medical Plants of India. Third Edition	3 12
Waters on the Human Lung	5 0
Webb's Pathologica Indica, on the Anatomy of Indian Diseases. 1848	12 0
Wells, J. S., on the Diseases of the Eye. Third Edition	17 0
West, Dr. C., on the Diseases of Women. Third Edition	11 4
Wilson and Buchanan's Anatomists' Vade Mecum	8 12
Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology, 1871 and 1874 and 5, each	7 8

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CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls each	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	4 0

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All Cane each	12 0
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Double do. ,,	10 0
Single do. ,,	9 0
Double Whalebone ,,	10 8
Single Do. ,,	9 8
Match, best selected Rs. 5-8 and ,,	7 0
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Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber per pair	5 12
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Do. do. Brass do. ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ,,	1 2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

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PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH,
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Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

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ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

RECEIVED, ex P. and O. Steamer "Deccan," Carre's newly Improved Ice Machine, by S. Rose & Co.

To make FOUR POUNDS SOLID ICE	(*Ammoniacal Acid*)	Rs. 250
Do. TWO do.	(*Ammoniacal Acid*)	,, 175
Do. ICE in FIVE MINUTES	(*Sulphuric Acid*)	,, 250

Machines can be seen in working order.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

M. BRESLAUER & Co. beg to announce to the Public that the want now so much felt for a SUPPLY of ICE, can easily be remedied by their purchasing

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Price, complete with four Decanters and one Vase for Block Ice, Rs. 225.

These machines produce Ice in FIVE MINUTES, and can be seen working at M. B. & Co.'s premises.

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The Cheap Popular Papyrograph.

This will be found useful when Octavo or Full-size Note (or any sma

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm, but unchanged in price, and the same words serve to report the position of the raw staple in Liverpool. The sales, however, were 16,000 bales, showing that the demand continues very active, so that the tendency as yet is more in favour of higher than lower prices. To arrive Reuter reports a transaction in G. F. Dholleras with the G. F. clause August-September shipment Canal at 4¼d. per lb., an advance of 7-16d. from the lowest point touched.

Monday's New York telegrams quote no change of any kind, ready Mid. Uplands being still at 12⅜ cents., November shipment 11¼ cents per lb.

The only movement in the London General Produce Markets is a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee. Consols still stand at 96⅛ and French Rentes at 106½.

A payment of £408,000 has gone into the Bank of England, making £519,000 paid in since last return.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 54d. per oz., but private telegrams gave that rate yesterday. As was then mentioned the rupee on this basis lays down at about 1s. 8¾d., but notwithstanding this STERLING EXCHANGE has to-day evinced decided weakness, the Banks have been much less willing drawers, and at the close we quoted a decline of 3/16d. in Bank and ¼d. in private paper. A considerable portion of this fall is doubtless attributable to an indisposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to operate freely, pending news of the allotment of Council drafts; but there is also a deeply rooted feeling that the advance has been too rapid, and unless something definite turns up to warrant a higher price for silver, the general tendency will be to anticipate a decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 8¾d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8 9/16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	...	1s. 8¾d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	...	1s. 8 11-16d. ,,

On Calcutta there is no change, demand being still at ¼ premium, 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the turn quieter. Fours, Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104¾.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with very little doing, but values are generally unchanged. Bank of Bombays continue firm at 43¾ per cent. premium; Spinning Shares are steady and in some cases slightly dearer. Land and Press shares are unaltered.

In COTTON there is still next to nothing doing for export owing to Exchange, and prices are nominally unaltered. From up-country complaints of a short rainfall are becoming general, and if there is not a change in the weather soon, both the Cotton and Seed crops are likely to turn out short.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull at £2-5 for steamers, while by the only sailing ship on the berth relets are offering at £1-15 for Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS there is no quotable change. A fair demand exists for White Goods, and in the leading makes of Grey Shirtings there are a few transactions passing from day to day, but the extent of business on the whole is small.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	107
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	718½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
33,000	250	all	3 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	330
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	330
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	
			5 do.	and China	175
57,220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,170
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	1,000	1,300	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	13 17 6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	270
...	£20	10 13 4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6 5 0	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	2 1 5	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19 6 8	15 do.	Do. New Shares	33.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,900	2,500	150	16p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,915
1,000	50	all	4 net	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	6p.ct	Bombay Spg. Mills Co.	700
600	500	300	26 p.a	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
2,000	500	all	4 p.a	Mechanics' Bur'd'g Co.	21
2,980	500	all	8 p.ct	Treacher & Co.	405
3,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Vegna Patent Slip Co.	53

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 12th August, 1876.

	Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		32,753	0	0
Merchandize		17,997	0	0
Other receipts		35	0	0
Telegraph		304	0	0
	Total Rs.	51,129	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1875.

	Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		31,425	0	0
Merchandize		22,689	0	0
Other receipts		51	0	0
Telegraph		342	0	0
	Total Rs.	54,507	0	0
	Decrease Rs.	3,378	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GLENLYON, 1487 tons, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COMMILLA, 549 tons Captain G. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Lieut. Open, R. E., Mr. H. G. Rustomjee, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Macauley, and three servants. For Bushire.—Mr. John Robinson For Baghdad—Mr. Sequeira. For different ports.—Fourteen deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUDATTINO Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA Captain G. Benzoni which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Genoa (July 24th), calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—1,458 packages brandy, 545 packages wine, 12 packages vermouth, and 1 case merchandize. From Marseilles.—3 cases musical instruments, 2 packages wine, 1 case sample, and 1 case instruments. From Genoa.—5 cases sewing machine, 4 casks cement, 1 case books, 6 cases furniture, 3 cases musical instruments, 21 bales piece goods, 2 cases silk, 1 case cigars, 1 cask cheese, 550 tons coal, 1 case effects, and 1 case marble stone. From Leghorn.—2,025 slabs marble, 1 case effects, and 1 case church articles. From Naples, —30 packages wine. From Port Said.—1 case thread and 1 case tobacco. From Suez.—29 packages merchandise.—From Aden.—20 cases soap. She brought the following transhipment cargo for Kurrachee.—913 packages brandy, 254 packages wine, 25 packages liquors, 1 package corks, and 1 case cap-sule and tickets. For Bagdad.—7 bales cloth. The vessel is consigned to Mr. C. Grondona.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Commilla (s)	Sharp	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The ship Glenlyon, Smith, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer China, to Australia, &c.
Ship Cora, to Calcutta.
Barque Betsie H, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.	
12	C. of Cambridge (s). Jack	Liverpool, July 8.
	D. of Lancaster (s). Russell	London, July 6.
	Mirs Lyon	Liverpool, July 14.
	Meinam (s) Mereau	Point de Galle, Aug 6.
	Cromwell Richardson	Mauritius, July 19.
	Marion Nell Mewyis	East London, June 13.
Aug.	DEPARTURE.	
11	Black Prince	

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.	
12	Asia (s)	Calcutta.
13	Zeal (s)	London.
	Prince Arthur	Algoa Bay.
14	Khedive (s)	Suez, Aden and Galle.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.	
13	Mirzapore (s)	Galle, Aden and Suez.
14	Palmyra	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton—5 packages beef and 5 barrels pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
Branksome Hall s—30 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cathays—50 cases oildom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Benown s—4 bales wall papers, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Branksome Hall s—2 cases cast steel, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Strathleven s—4 packages paint of sorts, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Tanjore s—20 cases pr ps, 20 cases champagne and 5 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Bertha s—12 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
Faune—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—25 bales wool, Sewjee Premjee.
Branksome Hall s—120 cwts coir yarn, Khatsey Dhrumsey; 150 cwts myrabollam, Sewjee Kessowjee; 42 bales wool, Cooverjee Nurses; 70 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 60 bales wool, Lilladhar Govindjee; 60bales wool Dewjee Govindjee; 142 bales cotton, Ewd, Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 67 bales cotton, Goodoo Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—300 rabbios sandalwood taobis, Vinay & Co; 63 cwts D. horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasum; 48 cwts horns, and 12 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 21 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdool & Co.
Surat s—7 cases shawls, Cassoram Hurriram; 4 c ses shawls and chadors, Sewnathray Panalal; 4 cases shawls, Safedin Goolam Hoosein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Renown s—9,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Lanarkshire—300 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—3,202 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—3,000 cwts wheat, 350½ cwts teelseed, 75 cwts poyseed, and 3,312½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—1 case Cambay stone, Virchund Custoor; 2 cases Cambay stone, Vundrawandas Jamnadass; 6 bales twist, Mamedbhoy Amroodin; 40 bales twist, A Habibbhoy; 160 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist Yuthinee Chong and Co; 23 bales twist, Virram Ebram and Co; 95 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 14 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahomed; 10 bales twist, Becherdass Ambaidass; 22bales twist, Mancekjee Nusserwanjee Phoolia; 75 bales twist and 25 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 188 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—16 boxes silver bars, E D Sassoon; 108 boxes silver bars, T O Bank.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 778
Temperature of the Air	80 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 9
Dew Point	75 5
Relative humidity of Air	0 839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. of following day)	85·2
Minimum do. do	76 1
General Direction of wind	SW, WSW, SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	435
Fall of Rain	0·03 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·73 ,,
,, ,, year	37·40 ,,
Additional fall up to 12 a.m. of the 15th	0·00 ,,

HIGH COURT.—17TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

New Long Causes fixed for 17th August will be called upon the above mentioned day, but only undefended suits will be proceeded with, or ex parte Decree taken. Defended suits will come in due order after No 204 of 1876 now in daily List.

For Judgment.

182-76—F Kavasjee—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdoo Sattar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Borry.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

302-76—J C Cama—Hurjevun Mooljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another.
3 3-76—In person—Hurgovundass Cooberdass vs Rustomjee Mancekjee.
306-76—Mr Fletcher—Radabhai widow vs Nagjee Jaitha and another.
309-76—Hearn and Cleveland—The Albert Mills Co Ld vs Hormasjee Eduljee.
312-76—Chalk and Turner—Ramjee Khetsey vs Dewjee Nursey.
315-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee and Co vs Fatima Sooltan Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
318-76—Mr Harlane and Pollock—Bunday Ali Merally vs Khulukdina Khulphanbhoy.
319-76—Shapoorjee and Thackersas—Emambai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy.
320-76—In person—Mahomed Khan Mazar Ally Khan vs Abdool Sattar Hajee Mahomed and others.
334-76—Jefferson and Payne—Hardyal Shivkarun vs Beharilall Shivkisson.

LONG CAUSES.

227-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harishunker Bhaskerjee.
294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moridhurjee Dhanoopjee vs Muggonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorang—Rao Bahadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Puznonaikh—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Meafarlane and Pollock—Morarjee Tojun and others vs Sodhe Vaikount Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—In person.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gooldass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Bhimbai widow of Jeng Woomal and another.
In person—Jan Pudman vs Khullukdina Khufaubhoy—A Framjee.
In person—Radhabai widow vs Cassinath Dadajee.

LONG CAUSES.

623-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sullamon Ayeb vs Mahomed Haji Alli—Lynch and Tobin.
80-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlinzgana Bussanpa vs Framjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.
198-76—Shapoorjee and Thackersas—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
123-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghivahoo alias Mathoriba vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person.
30-76—A Framjee—Gursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjees and Sayani.
193-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Govindass Bullakidass vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayane.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessors MR. OSMISTON and MR. GOSTLING.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard
571-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhurjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allahbhoy—Crawford and Borry.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Watts, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Baroda.

AUGUST 16.

Neave, Captain, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Partridge, Lieut. Bombay 108th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Watts, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 16.

Orpen, Lieut, Bombay R E, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Alexander, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon J F D Inglis, C S I, received charge of the office of Chief Comr of Oudh from Sir George Couper, Bart, C B, on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

G E L Weidemann, C S, Asst Comr of the 4th grade in British Burma, to be Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 28th Jany last, vice Mr E J Simkinson, C S, appointed to be Junior Sec'y to the Chief Comr of British Burma.

Baron J Bentinck, Supernumerary Asst Comr, to be Asst Comr of the 4th grade vice Mr Weidemann.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Gov'r Gen'l in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr W H Griffin as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein.

Maj H W Hamilton, Bombay S C, to be Asst Cant Mag, Mhow, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Maj Strong transferred, until further orders.

Senior Apothecary H D Cooper was in medical charge of the Nipal Residency from the afternoon of 28th June to the forenoon of the 11th July 1876.

The services of Surgn-Maj H R Oswald, M D, Surgn of the Mysore Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt, Fort St. George, in the Mily Dept, with effect from the 15th Aug 1876.

Capt G G E Dalrymple reverted to his substantive appointment of Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, from 3rd July 1876, on which date he was relieved of the charge of the office of Political Agent at Bhopal by Lt Col J W W Osborne, C B.

Consequent on the death of Col E Thompson, Political Agent 1st class, the following changes in the graded list of Political Officers are made with effect from 25th May 1876 :—

Col W D Dickson, Offg Political Agent 2nd class, to be confirmed in that class.

Col W C Lester, Political Agent 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Maj C Grant, Political Agent 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Mr R B Shaw, Political Agent 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Lt Col W F Kincaid, Political Agent 3rd class, and Offg Political Agent 1st class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Consequent on the return of Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, Offg Resident 3rd class, from privilege leave, the following reversions will take place among the Political Officers on the Graded List with effect from 3rd July 1876 :—

Maj P W Bannerman from Offg Resident 3rd class, to be Political Agent 1st class.

Lt-Col M Thomson from Offg Political Agent 1st class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Lt-Col W F Kincaid from Offg Political Agent 2nd class, to be Political Agent 3rd class.

Mr R H Pilcher, Offg Political Agent 3rd class, to be Political Asst 1st class.

Capt C W Burton, Offg Political Asst 1st class, to be Political Asst 3rd class.

Consequent on the return of Col C Herbert, Resident 2nd class, from privilege leave, the following reversions will take place among the Political Officers on the Graded List with effect from 9th July 1876 :—

Dr J P Stratton from Offg Resident 3rd class, to be Political Agent 1st class.

Capt C G Gunning, from Offg Political Agent 1st class, to revert to his appointment as Offg Comdt, Meywar Bheel Corps.

Consequent upon the departure of Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, Offg Resident 3rd class, on subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, the following promotions and appointment are made with effect from 13th July 1876 :—

Dr J P Stratton, Political Agent 1st class, to officiate as Resident 3rd class.

Lt Col M Thomson, Offg Political Agent 2nd class, to officiate as Political Agent 1st class.

Lt Col W F Kincaid, Political Agent 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Capt C G Gunning, Offg Political Asst 1st class, to officiate as Political Agent 3rd class.

Mr H M Durand, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Political Asst 1st class.

Lt N C Martelli, Offg Political Asst 3rd class, is placed on special duty at Ulwar with effect from taking charge.

The following postings are made with effect from date of taking charge until further orders :—

Lt Col W F Kincaid, Offg Political Agent 2nd class, as Political Agent, Bhopal.

Col W C Lester, Offg Political Agent 2nd class, as Bheel Agent Bhopawar, and Comdt M'wa Bheel Corps.

Capt E Temple, Offg Political Agent 3rd class, as Cant Mag, Mhow, Capt J W Ridgeway, Offg Political Agent 3rd class, as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

Mr H M Durand Offg Political Asst 1st class, as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Rajpootana.

Lt C E Yate, Offg Political Asst 3rd class, as Asst to the Agent Govr-Genl, Rajpootana.

Framjee Bhanjee (lately employed on special duty at Godeypore) as Political Agent at Banswara.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt George Edward Money, 16th Lancers, 1st Squadron Subn, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, 12th March 1875.

Lt R M Hyslop, R E, 1st Asst Engr 1st grade, and temporary Ex Engr in the Bombay N-W Provinces Irrigation, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr J M Salmond, temporary Asst Engr 2nd grade Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is permanently appointed to the P W D pt with effect from 21st July 1875.

Major J Birney, R E, Ex Engr 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Suptdg Engr 3rd grade, with effect from 10th July 1876, vice Maj Falconnet, R E, on furlough, and appointed as a temporary arrangement to the charge of the 7th Circle of Military Works in addition to his own duties.

Mr G W Sealy, Asst Supt, Persian Gulf Telegraph, officiated as Supt from 25th Feb to 26th March 1876, vice Mr Postman, on leave.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FLETCHER—August 15th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lancelot Fletcher, of a son.
SHROFF—August 12th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STERNDALE—August 8th, at Cawnpore, the wife of H. B Sterndale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLONG—DONOGHUE—August 10th, by Special Licence, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A., Mr. Michael J. Blong, to Miss Catherine Donoghue, of Darjeeling.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

WE regret to hear, so shortly after Lord Lytton's announcement of his determination to stop Public Works, that Khandeish is threatened with another famine. A correspondent, writing to us two days ago from Bhosawul, says he thinks it right that the public should receive a hint that agricultural prospects in Khandeish are looking very black indeed. No rain worth speaking of has yet fallen in the district, and although the natives have sown their grain several times, yet the crops are barely three or four inches high and are rapidly withering. The whole country, from Bhosawul to Burhanpore, looks brown and burned up; the labouring classes are already beginning to suffer from the prevailing scarcity; firewood cannot be obtained without the greatest difficulty; and it is feared that unless rain falls in abundance within the next six or seven days, a serious calamity must be the result. Up to the 14th instant *only four inches* of rain had been registered in the districts lying towards Burhanpore. Everybody in the Khandeish official world is looking at the present state of matters with great anxiety. Khandeish has been unfortunate for a number of seasons past, and if famine seizes upon the district this year the misery of the people will be incalculable, as, even if they were more provident than the rest of their agricultural brethren in the Presidency, they will not be able, however much they might wish, to fall back upon the plenteousness of past seasons. In September 1872 the northern Deccan collectorates of Nassick and Khandeish were visited by extraordinary floods, and in the following January the lands were attacked by a damaging frost. A reference to the Administration Report for that period shows that both of these events caused a great deal of mischief. The September storm burst in the form of a water spout, and the Godavery, the Girna, and other principal rivers and streams, were at once flooded and "carried destruction and "desolation to the country along their banks." Fortunately little loss of human life occurred, but crops were entirely swept away, and in many cases the soil was displaced by the violent rush of water, leaving nothing but bare sheet rock in places where before magnificent crops of sugarcane had been growing. Well-stocked gardens were so entirely swept away that hardly a trace of them was left. Whole villages disappeared. The inhabitants were overwhelmed with their misfortunes, and became so stunned and stupid that the work the officials had to face, to induce them to rouse themselves and help to alleviate their misery, was extremely severe. People who had lost everything had to be clothed and fed. Government advanced money for the benefit of the flooded districts, and the public of Bombay, at a meeting which was eloquently addressed by the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, raised a considerable sum to supplement the efforts of Government. Following the floods came the bitter frosts which finished the mischief commenced by the superabundant waters. Vines and trees were nipped, and so were the gardens of vegetables and sugarcane that had been allowed to remain. This accumulation of misfortunes might have been blessed with favourable weather in the succeeding season; but although the rainfall in 1873 was much above the average, and the rubbee crops were good on the whole, yet there were some long and ill-timed breaks, and the young crops suffered also from grasshoppers. In 1874, through a failure of the late rains, serious injury was done in some parts of Khandeish to the rubbee and rice harvests. Last year the average rainfall of Khandeish during the previous five years was calculated to be nearly 21 inches, so that when up to the present date only four inches have fallen it can easily be imagined how seriously threatened Khandeish is, and how little likely the inhabitants, who have been the victims of successive disastrous and unsatisfactory seasons, will be to withstand the effects of a drought and famine during the current year, especially during the cold and bitter winter months. Khandeish has an area of over 10,000 square miles, 3,447 towns and villages, and a population of nearly 400,000, of whom more than half are agriculturists depending solely upon the fruits of the soil for a livelihood. Those who know the district are of opinion that Khandeish is a place wherein Public Works might be carried out with great advantage. When Public Works are stopped and famines occur, and the victims of famine have to be relieved by the country, the gain from such a policy as has found favour with Lord Lytton and Mr. Fawcett is exceedingly problematical. All we can do now for Khandeish is to hope that there will yet be a plentiful fall of rain, for it is clear that when the district has already had a run of bad seasons, anything like a general failure of crops this year would prove exceedingly disastrous.

THE Indian Budget has been passed, as a matter of course; but in the telegraphic summary of Lord George Hamilton's speech we have been disappointed by finding no allusion to a number of interesting Anglo-Indian subjects which were promised for discussion. It was expected that on the introduction of the Budget, an opportunity would be taken to discuss the principles which are imbedded in the correspondence on the Indian Tariff that took place between Lords Northbrook and Salisbury; but apparently this subject has been sacrificed to the usual desire of honourable members to scramble through the fag end of the session and get away to the hills and the moors. Considering the prominence which our statesmen now-a-days profess to attach to Indian affairs, it is remarkable how little real interest is taken in them by Parliament. Year after year there is a half-reluctant prospect held forth by the officers of Government that the Indian Budget will be brought on early enough in the session to ensure its leading features being properly discussed; but hitherto these fine promises have been mere idle statements, and we still see the Indian Budget kept in hand till the last moment, and Indian subjects stuffed as far as possible in the background, where they are not likely to interfere with the pictures of grouse shooting and salmon fishing which rise before the vision of the ordinary English member of Parliament about the 12th of August and make him impatient of listening to anything about which he will not be questioned by his constituents. Unless the Commoners had been wrapped in dreams of blue skies, clever pointers, fresh moors, enthusiastic gamekeepers, fresh air, sherry luncheons among the heather, and big bags of game, it is improbable that Lord George Hamilton would have ventured to talk such nonsense as he did about the visit of the Prince of Wales to India accustoming the natives of this country to the greater use of railways, and thereby increasing receipts on the various lines. What would be thought of a Chancellor of the Exchequer if, when gravely introducing his Budget to the notice of the House of Commons and attempting to state the points that seemed to him to be most material to the future prosperity of the country, he had said that the visit of the Shah of Persia had accustomed the people of England to the greater use of railways? Does Lord George Hamilton really think that in India, the country for which he is Under-Secretary, the people were so steeped in conservative superstition and ignorance before the Prince of Wales' visit that they did not know the benefit or the use of railways? Does he still think that, when a native sees a train rushing across the land, the terror stricken man kneels down and worships the engine as a god greater than Juggernauth, or as a demon out of whose mouth breathings of flame could issue sufficient to destroy the world? If he does his ignorance is unpardonable, and the sooner he abandons his portfolio to the care of some wiser man the better. Long before the Serapis was signalled in the offing of Bombay harbour had the time passed when the natives of India regarded the railway as a monster capable of spreading destruction among all who did not propitiate it by humble supplications. Now, as the train is whirled along the embankments in the Concan, or dragged slowly up the steep barrier between the lowlands and the Deccan, or dashed at headlong pace along the iron road that terminates either at the banks of the Hooghly or on the southern shore of the Bay of Bengal, the peasant is unaffected by surprise at the apparition. He urges on his buffaloes as unconcernedly as though railway travelling had been one of the customs of his forefathers, and when the occasion comes he puts on his *puggree*, girds his *dhotee* tightly round him, proceeds to a railway station, and takes a ticket for a journey of several hundred miles without having a thought that he is doing anything inharmonious with the traditions of his ancestors with whom the height of luxury was a bullock cart over a road little better than a rut. Why, even the cattle who graze near our great highways are not particularly astonished when they see a train dashing along; and it is not unusual for travellers to see herds of antelope quietly staring at the engine as it rushes past them and then resuming their attentions to their pastures as if railway trains had from time unknown been in the habit of running amid the haunts of the deer and the bison. We can assure Lord George Hamilton that the Prince of Wales is not in the least responsible for this state of matters. The native Princes and peoples of India have long known and appreciated the advantages of railway travelling in India, and not a single ticket more is likely to be purchased to-day than would have been the case if His Royal Highness had never favoured the land with his presence. Lord George Hamilton may have been endeavouring to extract a joke from a very dry subject, but it is one he would scarcely have ventured upon unless he had been able to rely upon the feeling of abstracted passivity that comes over members of the House of Commons at the period of the year when it has become the practice to drag the Indian Budget into Parliament.

The Under-Secretary's further remarks in the course of his Budget speech are not remarkable for anything but the gratifying fact that, despite the helpless state of despair to which Lord Lytton has surrendered himself, there is every probability of the financial year closing with a surplus instead of a loss. He has adopted the views of his Chief in the India Office upon the depreciation in the value of silver. Lord Salisbury said it was owing to a panic; and the opinion is dutifully echoed by his Under-Secretary. If one may judge by the subsequent discussion which Mr. Fawcett considered it necessary to raise, there is a difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and Lord Lytton as to the policy which should be carried out during the present crisis. In his speech at Cooper's Hill College Lord Salisbury spoke freely of economy—as perhaps (knowing the traditions of the Department) he had good cause to do—to the budding engineers of the Public Works Department; but he did not refer to any absolute curtailment or stoppage of Public Works such as Lord Lytton has decreed. On the contrary, he spoke of the engineers of India being a powerful financial engine. He had always, he said, looked upon the engineer as a machine for putting money into the pockets of Government by the construction of profitable works. That being the case, he would not be likely, in view of a crisis which he attributed to a panic, to take the steps which have been taken by the Viceroy. He would rather, we presume, take advantage of the panic to make the money-making machine work more vigorously than ever. If he saw that Public Works in India were clearly of great assistance to the Revenue, he would surely not decree that at the time when money was most required these profitable operations should be stopped. As a clear-headed man he would argue—Public Works are profitable and money-making; therefore, as an improvement in the finances of India is urgently required, Public Works should be continued and if possible extended. He would not consider it wise to decide that at a time when money was most required one of the means of supplying it should be cut off. What would be thought of any man who would argue that as he depended upon water, and water flowed into his house through certain pipes, he would for the sake of economy cut these pipes or prevent them from being worked? He would be set down as a fool. He would be laughed at by every man of commonsense. There is another consideration in the case which could not have escaped Lord Salisbury. He must have seen that the result of the panic in the silver market was to make silver cheap. If at the same time he was convinced that Public Works were to the Government of India a source of income, he must also have concluded that it would be farsighted economy to construct Public Works at as cheap a rate as possible, and that therefore a cheap silver market would be his most favourable opportunity for procuring the means for extending Public Works. Lord Lytton has ignored all these considerations. He has simply declared himself to be helpless in a manner sufficiently hysterical to make the silver market still more unfavourable for the purposes of Indian exchange. We have hitherto met with no sign that the Secretary of State and Lord Lytton are at one upon the policy of the Financial Minute issued from Simla; on the other hand, there seem to be indications that the Secretary of State could not approve of Lord Lytton's action in regard to the present state of matters. And if the latter contingency were correct, Lord George Hamilton would of course hold opinions similar to Lord Salisbury's; and hence would arise a reason for Professor Fawcett's denunciation of a policy of further expenditure upon Public Works. If the Under-Secretary of State, the Secretary of State, and Lord Lytton had been unanimous respecting the financial policy of the Government of India, there would have been no occasion for Professor Fawcett's protests; on the contrary

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 16TH AUGUST.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow.

The reception of the Raja of Furreedcote by the Viceroy took place this afternoon.

The rain has ceased and the weather is now delightful.

The Raja of Bhurtpore is expected here to-morrow.

THE PUTTIALLA STATE.

PUTTIALLA, 14TH AUGUST.

Mr. Lepel Griffin held a durbar for the purpose of declaring the decision of the Government of India in regard to the further administration of the Puttialla State. He thanked, on behalf of the Government of India, Khalifa Mahomed Hussain Sarda Deva Singh especially for his management of the State since the Maharaja's death. Three Ministers of the Puttialla State who had been nominated by the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha, and whose names had been submitted to the Viceroy by the Lieutenant-Governor, have had their appointment sanctioned: Sarda Deva Singh, president; Chowdree Charrat Ram and Nazim Namdar Khan, members. Mr. Griffin warned all that the Government had no desire to interfere in the internal arrangements of Native States so long as they were harmoniously conducted; should dissensions prevail, Government would interfere and probably appoint a British officer to conduct the administration.

CHOLERA AT MURREE.

Cholera continues among the troops at Murree. On the 12th instant there were six cases in the camp at Ghareal, of which two died.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, 16TH AUGUST.

The Viceroy proceeds about the 10th of October to Cashmere, Peshawur, Lahore, Mooltan and Kurrachee, reaching Bombay about the middle of December.

The Government offices proceed to Calcutta as usual, arriving about the middle of November.

The statement in the Madras papers about the Viceroy going home shortly is untrue.

Colonel Colley, Military Secretary, left yesterday to visit Sir H. Ramsay and inspect Raneekhet.

The summer residence of Government is still an open question and Raneekhet very probably will be considered for that residence.

No money is to be spent on Simla this year.

THE AFREEDEES.

SIMLA, 16TH AUGUST.

The latest intelligence from the frontier states that the Afreedee blockade is made more stringent and there is every prospect of the hillmen getting tired of it. All the different sections are holding aloof from the Kohat Pass Afreedees. There is no combination nor any grounds for an expedition.

THE PUTTIALLA STATE.

Mr. Lepel Griffin returned to Simla to day. The following is the Puttialla Council of the Regency:—Dewan Dewa Singh, Chowdree Charat Ram and Namdar Khan, members. The Prime Minister, Khalifa Mahomed Hussain, continues as Minister under the Council of the Regency.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. Her Majesty's Speech which alluded to the business of the session was read by Commission. It said:—

My relations with Foreign Powers are friendly, and I confidently anticipate that the existing *entente* will continue.

Should a favourable occasion offer, I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer mediation, and while respecting Treaties, the interests of this country lie in a policy of humanity.

I have hopes that a new Extradition Treaty with the United States of America will be speedily concluded.

I am deeply thankful for the safe return of the Prince of Wales, and I value highly the feelings of loyalty and devotion evoked by his visit to India.

In assuming the title of Empress of India, I desire to record my earnest solicitude for the happiness of the Indian people.

I trust the native rulers in Malay will cheerfully accept the advice and assistance of the British officers.

The Speech as is usual concludes by enumerating the principal measures of the session, including the Merchants Shipping Bill, the Elementary Education Bill, and the Appellate Tribunals Bill.

THE BRAVO CASE.

The Government has offered a reward of £250 for information that will lead to the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Bravo, together with a free pardon to the accomplice.

HALT OF THE TURKS.

The Turkish troops have halted in their advance on Paratjin.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 15TH AUGUST.

The National Assembly was prorogued to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 14th ultimo, *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-1½.

8½ lbs. do. ..... 7-1½.

40s Mule Twist..... 0-9½.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 96⅜.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½.

Bar Silver ..... 54.

The sum of £408,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Hydaspes.

LINE REPORTS.

CABLE right to Fao, Turkish line right to Persa, and Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16TH AUGUST.

Mail Steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·85. Fall of rain 8 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 5, thermometer 79 barometer 29·95. Fall of rain 60 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-38 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. S. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 85, barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. strong, thermometer 84. Fall of rain 77 cents.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL WYLLIE, who has been awarded a good service pension in room of Lieutenant-General Younghusband, has been in the Bombay Medical Service 32 years, over half of which period he has been the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad. He served in 1848-49 at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit of the Sikh army, for which he received the medal and two clasps. He subsequently served as Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon at the siege and capture of Kotah, and in pursuit of the Gwalior rebel army, as well as at the action of Sungumnair, and battle of the Banass, medal and clasp. He afterwards served throughout the Abyssinian campaign as Field Surgeon at the taking of Magdala, for which he received the medal. Deputy Surgeon-General Wyllie is one of the few senior medical officers who have seen respectable military service in the field and he well deserves the good service pension that has been conferred upon him. We hope that this pension will not induce Dr. Wyllie to retire from the service. His reputation and ability as an administrative officer are not what either the Government or the Medical Service can afford to lose just now. We believe his succession to Dr. Thom (when that officer's tour of duty has expired) would give great satisfaction to the service generally. He is naturally a genial, warm heartec man, full of sympathy for his struggling juniors, gifted with the rare tact of managing those under him and drawing out their capabilities to the utmost, by a suavity of manner, and power of reasoning and address, which is peculiarly his own; while, at the same time, possessing dignity and firmness sufficient to give weight to his decisions and opinions, his mind would recoil from anything like injustice or jobbery. Moreover, in a time of war the Government would have an experienced officer to consult and one who possesses a talent for organization such as few possess. We trust it is not the intention of Deputy Surgeon-General Wyllie to retire from the service until he has become as Head of the Department in which he has served so long and so well.

WE notice at page 11 in the last Quarterly Army List that there are 10 names wanting to complete the establishment of "Sirdar Bahadoors" in the Bombay Army and 11 the rank of "Bahadoor." We wonder if Government are under the impression they are doing a great stroke of business by withholding the promotion due to old and deserving native officers, and whether the amount being saved is intended to add an extra bath-room to Government House or to go towards defraying the heavy loss to Government by the present rate of exchange. To whatever purpose this paltry saving may be put, we would invite the attention of the military authorities, or of those directly responsible, to the following account of poor old Subedar Bhurr Sing and suggest that probably there are some old native officers now in the Bombay army who are also looking forward to the deferred honor and promotion prior to their taking their well earned repose in the way of retirement, but who, like old Bhurr Sing, may be called away to their long homes, before they obtain them:—

Subedar Bhurr Sing served 47 years and 5 months in the British Indian Army. He was present on the Frontier with Sir Charles Napier at the passage of the Chenab, at the actions of Chillianwalla and Goojerat. He stuck by us as a good and loyal soldier in the Mutiny, and received promotion for his "faithful and exemplary conduct." In March 1870, he was recommended for admission to the second class of the Order of British India. And in 1876 he died, without having received the Order of Merit, or any other reward. He was recommended, as we have seen, for the Order, but his "roll required revision." We do not exactly know what was the matter with his "roll:" at any rate it took the various offices years to revise it, and before it was completed, the old man was put on the pension list. Accordingly, when with the revised roll the recommendation to give him the Order was again taken up, the despatch which limits the recipients of rewards of this nature to officers on the effective list, was quoted against him; and the old Subedar was told that he could not get his reward, because those whose duty it was to give it to him had not done it long enough. However, the British Constitution would go to the dogs, if things were done as we would have them. The Viceroy asked the Commander-in-Chief: the Commander-in-Chief stuck to his opinion that the old man was now ineligible. But he added, ironically it is presumed, that services such as the Subedar's should be specially rewarded. He advised a grant to the old man wanted a grant of land near Cawnpore. It was found that Government had no land in that neighbourhood at its disposal. This brought the matter down to 1876. The old soldier was beginning to feel weary, and his last roll-call was at hand. The matter went back to the Military Department; and after much consideration, it was decided to recommend him for a life pension of Rs. 30 per mensem. A life pension—gentle reader—to an old soldier of 50 years' service and about 70 years of age, who deserved in His Excellency's opinion "special reward." Loyal however to the last, old Bhurr Singh thought it best to spare his masters all this trouble: and so he died! Thus does England reward her faithful servants.

AT a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, an application for an interim order was made on behalf of Colonel Torin Thatcher, who appeared in Court with his counsel, Mr. Hart. The debts amounted to Rs. 54,000, but were made up mainly of interest and interest upon interest. An affidavit made by the Colonel showed that he had done all that could be done to settle with his creditors, and that he would have wholly succeeded but for the perverse obstinacy of one creditor, who sought for a preference over the rest of the creditors. His Lordship granted an interim order for six months. In answer to Mr. Hart, who requested an expression of his Lordship's opinion on the case of his client, the learned Commissioner remarked that, in what appeared before the Court, he could see nothing but what was strictly proper and correct; and that nothing could be more satisfactory than this to the Colonel or his friends.

FEW people are aware of the labour that is required to produce a leading article daily in a newspaper. In a long biography of the late Mr. Russel, of the *Scotsman*, we see it mentioned as an extraordinary fact that Mr. Russel has been known to write a leading article on each of seventy day in succession. Considering that these articles were all sound and clever, this is a feat which argues a tremendous amount of brain-power, and, easy as the task of writing a leader daily may appear to be to some people, Mr. Russel's performance is one which could be undertaken only by a man with a singularly hard head and a splendid constitution. We do not think such a feat is possible in India, where of course mental effort is much more difficult than it is in England.

Vanity Fair has got hold of the story about the Viceroy snubbing the Allahabad officials who wished to prevent the Roman Catholic community from obtaining a grant from Government for the building of a chapel sufficient to hold 500 soldiers. It calls the Allahabad Civilians Pharisees, and concludes as follows:—"But the significance of this incident cannot be fully understood except by those who, curious as regards the pathology of Indian Administration, shall trace out for themselves the signs of the extraordinary explosion which the somewhat irregular disclosure of Lord Lytton's minute has caused. The Calcutta journal (*Englishman*) which has the honour of first placing the new Viceroy before the public as a man of mettle is denounced by the officially-kept journal (*Pioneer*) as having stolen the minute. This odious imputation is slightly modified, but set out more at large, by some tuft-hunting correspondent of the same journal, who, writing from Simla, avers that the Calcutta paper 'has degraded the Press by accepting the minute from an official who was not at liberty to give it out.' Of course in India it is flat burglary to let the public know what high officials think about public questions—until long after those questions are settled and forgotten. We are glad to learn—quite apart from the incident we have described—that Lord Lytton thinks it high time that the Government of India ceased to turn its back on the Press."

THE amount subscribed for the memorial statue to Sir W. Muir at Allahabad is, we see, Rs. 8,076, of which six subscribers contributed Rs. 6,500.

THE Secretary announces that the dates of the Umballa Races have been altered to the 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st of October, in order to avoid clashing with the Sonepore meeting.

THE quantity of Indian tea imported to London during the first six months of this year was 10,857,000lbs., as compared with 9,893,500lbs. imported during the corresponding period of last year.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Deccan, which arrived on the 15th instant with English mails of the 28th July, brought 207 boxes of silver, valued at Rs. 4,54,000, from Southampton, and 19 boxes of silver valued at francs 1,00,000, from Marseilles.

WE learn from a contemporary that Colonel J. A. S. Faulknor, commanding the 2nd Native Infantry (the Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers) at Belgaum, has been ordered to the 6th Native Infantry, his old regiment, at Aden. Colonel Stanley Edwardes, second in command of the Grenadiers, becomes commandant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, which will sail on the 21st instant with the China mails, takes out, in addition to the quantity already stated, 108 boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 2,54,000, for Shanghai, despatched by the Oriental Bank, and 16 boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 50,000, for Shanghai, despatched by Mr. E. D. Sassoon.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed that all regiments under his command be instructed, as soon as practicable, in the new system of drill promulgated by authority in the Horse Guards Order 40 of 1876, and requires from general and other officers the most scrupulous adherence to the details of instruction now directed to be adopted.

A REPORT appears to have been circulated that Messrs. Agnew and Sons have recovered their picture of the "Duchess of Devonshire," by Gainsborough. We are sorry to say this rumour is quite unfounded, says the *Times*. Up to this moment (July 27) Messrs. Agnew are without any trace either of it or of the thieves. Many letters have been received by the police and Messrs. Agnew, all proving when sifted, to be, Messrs. Agnew inform us, "either attempts to obtain money for valueless information, or hoaxes as stupid and senseless as many of the reports about the picture and the robbery."

IN the case of Mr. Kirkwood, who, as officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, wrongfully arrested a Baboo member of the Municipality, the Government of Bengal removed him to the 24-Pergunnahs, by which he loses, Rs. 400 a month, the pay being only Rs. 900 instead of Rs. 1,300 at Chittagong. Mr. Krikwood is thus severely punished for his rashness but the native papers, with their characteristic one-eyedness, overlook this significant fact and think that the exchange from the unhealthy station of Chittagong to one more healthy is an indication that the Government wish to reward Mr. Kirkwood.

THE *Indian Daily News* learns from Simla that Lord Lytton, on his way to Narkundah, fifty miles into the interior from Simla, had a narrow escape from what might have been a very serious accident. His Excellency's horse stumbled and fell while going along a very narrow and slippery road, or rather a sort of bridle path; and Lord Lytton rolled down the khud a considerable distance. This may be a slight exaggeration, but be it as it may, his Lordship escaped without injury, saving a slight shaking and possibly a few bruises. Dr. Barnett was written to from Simla, and went to Narkundah. Lady Lytton, who is staying at Simla, attended a thanksgiving service at Christ's Church on Sunday morning.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"It is proposed considerably to shorten the term of service which line regiments are now called upon to spend in India, and it was to this decision that Mr. Hardy lately referred in the House of Commons when he stated that next Session it was his intention to introduce a measure which would have the effect of removing the difficulties standing at present in the way of the War Office in its attempt to make the requirements of our Indian possessions dovetail in with the changes that short service in the Army has brought about. The idea is that each regiment should be absent from home about five, or at the outside six years, instead of 12, as is now the case. The proposal to localize the European troops in India has, we are pleased to hear, been strongly condemned."

THE Lahore paper publishes several telegrams about the floods in the Punjab. The piers and girders of the Sutlej bridge fell into the river at the Loodiana end of the bridge on the 10th instant. The Sutlej river is very high and boats cannot cross it at night with safety, but passengers will be booked through at rupees three extra. Through booking of goods across the Sutlej has been stopped, but will be resumed so soon as boats are collected. Every exertion is being made to keep open through communication, and the public may be sure that the Railway Company will do all that is possible to secure the comfort and safety of passengers, and to further the convenience and interest of the commercial community. Another telegram from the Beas, despatched at 11-30 A.M. on the 11th, intimates that the country between the river Beas and Kurtarpore in the Jullundhur Doab is covered with water, that this is the highest flood ever known, that the grand trunk road is breached in three places, and that the Railway line is still safe.

THE *Spectator* writes about the heat of July in London that everybody you meet says, in a despairing tone, "This must be as hot as India!" and for once everybody is nearly in the right. The heat in London since July 14, though not exactly "tropical"—for when men talk of "tropical heat" they mean 96° in the shade—has been as great as it ordinarily is within an Indian house, carefully regulated to be as cool as possible. The thermometer has ranged up to 89° in the shade, up to 89° in a rather hot business-room, and up to 76° in a well ventilated and lofty bedroom at 11 p.m.; and in India, except in a few places, like Chunar or Scinde, and for a few days in the year, the thermometer seldom marks higher figures. It is not the heat that kills you, but the continuance of the heat. The *Spectator* is quite right in this last remark, which describes a condition of life that distinguished visitors to India in the cold season do not feel.

THE difficulty there seems to be in finding a Bishop for the Calcutta diocese may be, perhaps, a sign of the extreme selfishness of the age which can regard the performance of even the highest duties from only one point of view, personal advantage, or, may be, better motives exist; but one way to end the scandal would be to follow the suggestion of the London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* who writes as follows:—"It is announced here that the Revd. Mr. Bloomfield has declined the See of Calcutta. In the case of your unfortunate diocese the words 'Nolo Episcopari' would therefore really appear to have some meaning. Now that the post of Metropolitan of India has been so much hawked about at home, I certainly wonder that it does not occur to Lord Salisbury to promote to the vacant post some of the clergy who have for so long a time borne the heat and burden of the day in Bengal. But I suppose that as in Judæa eighteen hundred years ago so in India nowadays 'a prophet hath no honour in his own country!'"

SIR SALAR JUNG entertained the Italian Ambassador, the Persian Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Bradford, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cardwell, Count Batthyany, Lord Redesdale, Lord Houghton, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Hon. Dudley Ryder, the Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Adam, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Fears, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir Thomas Bazley, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Edmund Commerell, Mr. Borthwick, Nizam Yar Jung, Syed Hosseiñ, Eyasat Ali, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Mr. Arthur Oliphant and Captain Clerk, at dinner on Friday evening (July 21) a this residence in Piccadilly. Sir Salar Jung was entertained by Lord North, brook at dinner on Saturday evening, July 22, in Hamilton-place. The other guests were Lord Chichester, Lord and Lady Allington, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon, Nizam Mea Jar Jung, Colonel Napier Sturt, Captain Clerk, Lord Baring, and Lady Emma Baring. Later in the evening his Lordship received a select company.

"ANGLO-INDIAN" asks in a letter to the *Times*, in what sense Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of an independent native prince in alliance with the Queen, can be styled a loyal subject of her Majesty. The *Pall Mall Gazette* replies:—"If 'Anglo Indian' will refer to the volume of Aitchison's Treaties referring to Hyderabad, he will find that the succession to the throne of that State is secured to the Nizam and his heirs, lineal and adopted, so long as he remains 'loyal to his engagements' with the Government of India. These engagements bind him to maintain a force ready at any time to take the field with the British army, to make no treatise and have nothing whatever to do with any foreign Power, and to admit no Europeans into his service without the consent of the British Government. By the faithful observance of these conditions the Nizam secures to himself the right to govern his own subjects pretty much as he likes, and to count upon the help of the British Government to maintain his sovereign authority within his own dominions. While, therefore, the Nizam is an 'ally' of the British Government, his independence is of a very limited character. His position in India is relatively lower than that of the minor Sovereigns of the German Empire; for he is allowed to have no voice whatever in political affairs, and he is bound to place all the resources of his State at the service of the British Viceroy whenever the latter chooses to go to war. In truth, no Nizam has been independent since Lord Wellesley took the Sovereign of Hyderabad out of the clutches of the French and Mahrattas, and made him the subsidized friend and ally of the East India Company. Politically the Nizam is a mere feudatory of the British Empire in India; and Sir Salar Jung, when he went down to Windsor Castle to present a nuzzur to the Queen, 'in token of allegiance,' formally recognised the claim to supremacy asserted in the recent proclamation of her Majesty as the Empress of India."

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH AUGUST, 1876.)

NEWS from Hurrar is to the effect that the Egyptians have conquered many places between Hurrar and Ankobar, viz:—Eitto Aburra, Onia, Bable, Ala Jarsoo, Barsoo and other villages. The Galls have all submitted except those in the Arosee district, the most southern tribe, distant about four days' journey from Ankobar.

The conquered villages are garrisoned by about 4,000 troops; taxes are levied on copper, ivory, hides, &c. at 10 per cent. on imports into Hurrar, and goods leaving the same pay another 12½ per cent., and an export duty of 1 per cent. is levied at Zeyla, and 8 per cent. on imports by sea. Merchandise such as coffee therefore pays a duty of about 22 per cent. before it can leave from the districts beyond Hurrar.

News from Hodeida has been received up to the 4th August. The telegraph which is being carried into the Assiree country has been extended as far as the village of Samih, 40 hours journey from Hodeida, and a distance of only 10 hours journey remains to reach Afoo Arush, the nearest frontier town of the Assiree district.

Two regiments that left Hodeida marched to the Assiree district, and quieting the disturbance there, returned to Hodeida.

News from Sanaa is to the effect that some 32 notables and Syud Alamas of Saoda, 150 miles S.W. of Afoo Arush in the Hashid country, had arrived at Sanaa to tender their submission to the Mosheer.

There has been heavy rain with floods in Yemen owing to a continued fall for 12 days; many houses in Sanaa have suffered.

It is reported that the people in the Hedjaz have opened a subscription towards the war in Turkey, and it is not impossible that the Arabs in Yemen may be induced to do the same.

24,816 camels with provisions, &c. entered Aden during the month of July.

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Resident, Aden.

THE ICE FAMINE—A GLIMMER OF HOPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the benefit of your readers and the public generally, will you allow me to state through the medium of your paper that our latest mail advices from the owners and agents of the ice-ship City of Boston, inform us that the vessel arrived in Bahia on the 11th June. We are further informed by cable message received to-day that the vessel sailed from Bahia on June 18, seven days after arrival, and that in the opinion of the agent she is fully due.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. COBB, Jr.,
Agent Tudor & Co.

Tudor Co's Ice House, Bombay, 16th August.

THE *ENTENTE CORDIALE* BETWEEN ENGLISHMEN AND NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the editorial columns of your issue of the 10th instant, I came across the following startling sentence:—"the hatred they (meaning the Parsees and Hindoos) cherish in their hearts towards a race which has conferred upon them untold benefits." I was exceedingly grieved to see this, especially as I have been all along entertaining the belief that all the Parsees regarded the English with genuine friendly feelings, and that they on more than necessary occasions bored all those who listened to them in public or private with the expression of their loyal and grateful sentiments. I most certainly differ from you, and maintain that Parsees, as a community, do *not* bear hatred of any kind towards the English, and that you are greatly mistaken if you hastily jumped to a conclusion like that from a perusal of nothing more important or serious than some of the Guzerattee newspapers, or if you thought that those papers which cried down Mr. Fuller and the Magistrates and the Judges, represented public Parsee opinion, or the feelings and sentiments of the whole Parsee community. If you were to sound the genuine heart-strings of the majority of Parsees, you would hear a very different note and come to the conclusion that not a single Parsee from that majority can be found but he entertains very friendly feelings towards the ruling race. Being naturally very touchy on many points, Parsees might have, occasionally, been "cheeky" to Government officials, might have written or spoken boldly against the Government, and on rare occasions even gone so far as to administer a sound beating to one of the ruling race; but still you will find very many of the old Paljonjee type who love and like the English for their own sake. If it were otherwise, the Parsee fountain in Regent's Park would cease playing; Her Majesty the Queen would hardly condescend to ask her illustrious son to take particular notice at Bombay of one of her Parsee subjects; and such men as Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Ardeshir Wadia, and last not least, Sir Jamsetjee, who, by their various acts, have shown what kind of feelings they bear towards the ruling race, were hypocrites. If it were otherwise, Parsees would not pay England "the most welcome of tributes, the tribute of imitation." Anybody who observes the gradual change amongst Parsees cannot help noticing that they are more and more reverting to the type of the old Persian, less and less resembling the Guzerattees, and their habits, thoughts and feelings are more and more assimilating with those of Europeans.

Most of the Guzerattee papers which you allude to do not contain anything which can be called the opinion of the many, much less what can be called original. They either contain translations from passages in English papers into proverbially bad Guzerattee,—bad in spelling, bad in idiom,—which translations are generally known to be often ridiculously literal; or wholesale abuse of everything that is done by Anglo-Indians; and not a few of them make it a study, taking in that respect after the *Indu Prakash*, of finding fault, whenever they can get hold of the slightest thing, with the justice of Anglo-Indian Courts of Law, regardless of the result of such an unwarrantable, unjust, injudicious and impolitic proceeding, and in open defiance of several wholesome wiggings administered to them by those who were in a position to do so. These papers represent the opinion of only a few Parsees; they are not included in the category of the majority of Parsees who bear no hatred towards the English, not because they are disloyal or seditious, but because they blindly follow some modern educated Hindoos in crying down those who brought the Parsee community from its low wretched state to what it is now. Their minds are as changeable as those of nervous and hysterical girls, and they just as often cry down in the most abusive terms their own co-religionists if they dared to differ from them, as they do their rulers. Very few sensible Parsees would be of the same opinion as the gentleman who edits one of the Guzerattee papers, for instance, and who advocated hanging for that poor unfortunate Parsee lady with whom not only Europeans and Hindoos but Mahomedans sympathized, and who, though fallen, deserved the sympathy of every right-thinking and feeling man. Again, few Parsees would like to have anything to do with that paper which affords such continuous amusement and fun to the *Bombay Gazette*, that it takes care on every possible occasion, when he gets hold of them, to insert in its columns, (which may well be headed, "quotations from sentimental Punch") quotations from it which bear the stamp of little short of commencing insanity. Fewer still Parsees would agree with those papers which, in condemning Mr. Fuller's conduct, insinuate that all the Anglo-Indians are given to practising cruelty on poor Hindoos; because in so insinuating they betray want of the keen sense of justice, intentional shutting of the eyes against what occurs amongst natives in general themselves, and a total ignorance of the stuff of which the native servants of Europeans are made, and of the class of society from which they are selected. Those who write these papers forget that a very few Parsee or other native masters can be found who have not, some day or other of their lives thrashed, and that often more severely than any Englishman ever did, their "Mehtlas" and "Jamsoos" or their ghorawallas—aye, even in some instances, now happily very rare, their sons and wives, on much less provocation; I say they forget these facts in the heat of attacking Mr. Fuller and elated by the keen sense of justice shown by the Governor General, and so they are so very uncharitable and ungenerous towards Mr. Fuller. These few Parsees have to learn that as long as servants of Europeans are selected from the lowest of the dregs of Hindoo society, as long as they continue to be insolent, lazy, careless and blunt-headed, and as long as their thieving and lying propensities last, so long they will ruffle the temper of the best tempered of human masters whether they be Europeans or natives. They have still to learn that as long as the masters continue to be human beings and are not transformed by thirty rupees' fine or any other punishment into angels, so long will some of them betray their weakness in yielding to their excited passions. They have still to get these commonsense maxims rammed into their hands, and have to understand that as long as enlarged spleens or weak bodily and mental constitutions trouble the genus ghorawalla, so long will the lives of the latter be in jeopardy if they do not cease making the lives of their masters in this our hot and mosquito-breathing atmosphere, miserable. Before these few Parsees have learnt these facts, before they learn to argue dispassionately such momentous questions as the relations between the rulers and the ruled, they are not fit to represent the general Parsee opinion; and so, if you, Sir, were to bring into undue prominence and make a strong case out of the trash emanating from their papers, for the edification of your numerous European readers, most of whom unfortunately read your paper *before* breakfast, you would contribute not a little towards widening the gulf of supposed ill-feeling between the rulers and the Parsees, to the great vexation and annoyance of

A PARSEE.

August 12.

MASTERS *VS.* SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you or any of your readers give a word of advice as to how one ought to act under the following circumstances, without outraging the tender susceptibility of a humane Viceroy:—

Having given orders to my ghorawalla to have my horse at the door every morning at six o'clock, I have been somewhat annoyed to find he considers seven a more convenient hour for my morning ride. With true Christian forbearance I contented myself for a long while by expostulating with him, but as all things must have an end, even my good temper at last gave way, on being obliged, this morning, to walk round to the stable myself, where I found my worthy quietly saddling the horse at seven o'clock. This was rather too much for my endurance. I don't know how a poet would have acted under the circumstances, but not being one myself, I vigorously made use of a small cane, which I generally carry just to encourage my nag a little, and I trust his keeper will be a more useful servant for the encouragement he received. This may have been very cowardly on my part but I leave your readers to judge.

A LONG SUFFERER.

Bombay, 16th August.

THE DISSENSIONS IN THE CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your editorial remarks in to-day's *Gazette*, on the violent contentions which are distracting the Church of England within its own pale are so judicious and discriminating, that they] will be read with pleasure by all who have not] surrendered their judgment or reason to sacerdotal demands or schismatical dogmas. Thinking and observant men will endorse the painful conclusions you arrive at that there is now "more simulation, less plain speaking in one very large section of society, than there used to be," and that there is "a general laxity of everything symbolical of the enlightenment of the age we live in." This belief is expressed in even stronger terms by the Bishop of Bath and Wells in a letter which was published in the organ of the High Church party, the *Guardian*, on the 10th September 1873. He says:—

"It is my conviction that the new view which is leading Church people to *worship* instead of *to receive* thankfully the sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, is exercising a most injurious influence upon the religion of the Church of England, and that the attempt to make out that this and the kindred tenets are taught by the Church of England is *breaking down the honesty of the English mind*." This is a weighty and momentous declaration, for if certain tenets which are now so zealously inculcated have for their issue the "breaking down the honesty of the English mind," no greater calamity can overtake our nation.

The Bishop of Durham, in his last charge to his clergy, refers to the Ritualistic school as a new one, whose primary object it has been to set at open defiance the authority of the Church of which they are members, and to prize and copy the teaching and ritual of the Church of Rome. He also says that the formularies of the English Church condemn the whole system of sacerdotalism as erroneous, dangerous, and unjust. The Ritualists are told by a Roman Catholic priest what their practices lead to. Father Bowden, of the Brompton oratory, writing to the *Times* of the conversion of the son of Lord Nelson, says:—"As long as certain members of the Church of England are in the habit of imitating the Roman devotion of celebrating mass, invoking the saints, oral confession, reciting the rosary, and the like, conversions [to Romanism] will follow which, sudden as they may appear, are but the necessary consequence of such a line of conduct." And further he says:—"Mr. Nelson informs me that the clergyman to whom he was in the habit of confessing during the last three years, and who, Lord Nelson says quieted his doubts, never entered into controversy with him, but, on the contrary, encouraged him in the practice of his favourite Roman devotions, a system of direction which I cannot undertake to explain."

In these remarks of Father Bowden's, there is matter for serious reflection.

VIGILANS.

FRAUDS IN ANTIQUE PLATE AND JEWELLERY.—The *Daily Telegraph*, of July 7th, in a leading article, says, "While, however, we are so proudly conscious of the comeliness of our coinage and the immutability of our monetary standard, we have become to a great extent the opprobrium of Europe through the systematic falsification and the debasement which English manufacturers are not ashamed to practise in the fabrication of gold and silver smith's ware. 'Base or'—low gold—is the common and contemptuous term applied by Continental assayers to the rubbish to which some unscrupulous members of the trade in this country are not ashamed to attach the qualification of 'fine gold,' or even, if they are not carefully watched, of 'standard,' gold. The forgery of silver antique plate, by the engrafting of old and genuine hallmarks into objects of modern manufacture and low metallic value, is a separate and scandalous department of the frauds which cluster round the trade in gold and silver ware; but the perils with which these tricks are fraught affect only a limited section of the community. The persons afflicted with the antique plate mania are few in number, and generally wealthy enough to bear being swindled without taking much hurt by the process. Widely different is it in the case of ordinary *orfevrerie*. The working man who buys his sweetheart a cheap brooch of 'jeweller's gold,' which is in reality jeweller's brass or jeweller's copper, more or less heavily 'electroed;' the servant girl who treats herself to a pair of 'fine gold' earrings in which, perhaps, there are not four carats of pure gold, are as liable to be cheated as the members of the affluent classes of society, who, in purchasing expensive trinkets or massive watchchains, are kept in a perpetual state of confusion between different standards and different marks, and scarcely know whether the objects they lavish their money upon are of ten, twelve, fourteen, or sixteen carat gold. Happy, indeed, is the customer who can secure an article at a higher standard. The hallmark system, as at present exercised, is little better to the unwary than a delusion and a snare. One mark only—one unchangeable mark, combining the stamp of the Crown and the Goldsmith's Company—is needed to supersede the present misty and ever limited code of full marking through the eighties; and that mark should represent one unvarying standard of fineness—eighteen carats. Mr. Streeter, of 18, New Bond St., London, W. is, we believe, the sole introducer of standard 18-carat gold jewellery, and, a guarantee of the quality of the gold is, in all cases, given to the purchaser. Sham jewellery might then without danger be displayed in our jeweller's shops; and to the purchasers thereof the maxim *Caveat emptor* would most fitly apply."

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER AND THE REMEDY.

WE have received the following memorandum on this much debated subject:—

1.—To condense the argument as much as possible, it is assumed here that the only remedy for the present low price of silver in Europe and America is to allow the ordinary action of trade to spread silver over the world especially India and other parts of the East, countries which, for a very long time past, have absorbed silver to so large an extent.

2.—The first step towards this end is to remove, as far as lies in our power, all obstructions or restrictions on the natural or ordinary action of the trade in silver.

3.—The "necessity" of the Home Government of India to draw on India for say £15,000,000 per annum is the one great obstruction on the free action of the trade in silver with which we can deal.

4.—This obstruction can be dealt with in two ways partially or wholly:—

(1.) Partially—By reducing (as far as practicable) the amount of expenditure in England, or what are commonly called the Home Charges, and so reducing the amount of drawings; or,

(2.) Wholly—By ceasing altogether to draw on India, for say twelve months, so as to allow free play to the silver market in Europe.

5.—Ceasing to draw altogether for a limited period, would have these further advantages. It would test the capacity of India and the East still to absorb silver; it would or might test the capacity of Germany and other silver holding countries to supply it; and it would or might test the capacity of the silver producing countries to produce it or to spare it.

6.—At present the Indian Government are losers at the rate of say £4,000,000 per annum, and whilst incurring this loss, are not, by their action, relieving the silver market in Europe or America to the extent of a single ounce of the metal, but very much the contrary.

7.—Ceasing to draw altogether for a limited period would necessitate a further loan or loans in this country.

8.—For this operation the *present* moment is most favourable, money in England being most abundant and cheap.

9.—Whilst working with money borrowed in this country, Government might, from time to time, gradually and at favourable moments buy up Government Paper in India, the policy being to reduce the amount of debt in India to an extent equivalent to the new debt incurred in England.

10.—If this operation of buying up the Rupee Paper in India were carried out with discretion, as doubtless it would be, it would not unduly raise the price of the Paper, because Paper would flow from England to India. Moreover, the interest thereon would become payable there, instead of, as now, by interest drafts on Calcutta, thus reducing *pro tanto* the Government drawings, and leaving room for so much the more silver to be sent thither.

11.—The price of Government Paper both in England and in India is lower than it has been for a long time, much the lower necessarily in England, but it could not be bought up here, because Government would not have the money to spare.

12.—Government, at the end of say twelve months, would not, England and India being taken together, have increased the total amount of the charge by way of debt on the revenues of India.

13.—There would be no loss on Exchange, so that the Indian Revenues would be benefited to the extent of say £4,000,000 at the end of twelve months less or more, as a set off against future possible loss in Exchange by drawing on India for an increased amount of interest payable in England on the new loans.

14.—It would seem to be in Europe, not in India, that silver has depreciated, and if it is to depreciate in India, the process, in the absence of aggravating causes such as have effected the silver market in Europe, may be a very gradual one.

15.—By the plan of buying up Government Paper in India, the revenues as received in silver,—due provision being made for retaining adequate balances,—would circulate again through the country, with the same effect as if the silver had continued to be paid there, to the holders of Council drafts, though through different channels, and to the equal advantage of trade in India.

16.—The present buyers of Council drafts in England would quickly find other modes of making their remittances to India, such

DOUBLE MURDER BY A LUNATIC IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, LAHORE.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

We regret to chronicle a tragic event which occurred in the Central Jail on the 9th instant.

Between 12 noon and 1 P. M., a prisoner under trial for murder, and who was confined in the solitary cells managed to evade the Jemadar placed in guard over him, armed himself with a thick stick, and, walking over to an opposite cell, knocked out the brains of a half witted prisoner, thus killing him on the spot and while he was asleep. The blood thirsty ruffian then walked into another cell, where an inoffensive blind prisoner was lying asleep, and brained him also. He died in about five minutes.

The murderer was supposed to be a lunatic, but had shown no previous symptoms of insanity, and in the morning when he was examined by the Superintendent there appeared nothing in his manner to indicate violent mania. His cell yard was left open, such (we should say with this case in point) being the mistaken order in all cases, where prisoners are under trial. He was placed in the next cell to a condemned prisoner, so that the Jemadar over the condemned man could also keep a watch over him. The blind man's cell yard door was open as he was only kept in the cell as a precautionary measure to keep him out of harm's way.

Intimation was immediately sent to the Magistrate of the District; and the Judicial Assistant, Mr Bullock, accompanied by the District Police Officer, arrived at about 3 P. M., and were engaged in taking evidence until 6 P. M.

The murderer seems quite unconcerned at his atrocities and indeed pleads utter ignorance of everything. He was sent up from Umballa on the 23rd of last month, under trial for murder; he was reported to be a lunatic who might possibly attempt suicide, and was therefore placed under a guard.

These facts are very suggestive, and will no doubt force on the minds of all unprejudiced persons the conviction of neglect of necessary and obvious precaution, and of culpable failure of duty on the part of those who were more immediately entrusted with the personal security of the murderer, who has thus added to the number of his innocent victims and who, we hope soon to hear, has (if not really insane) been hung as a wholesome and deterrent example to his fellow prisoners.

This is not the only tragedy of this nature that it has been our painful duty to notice. Not much more than three years ago we were obliged to animadvert on the reprehensible neglect which eventuated in the murder, by a convicted murderer, of an European prisoner in the Goojrat Jail.

The public have the right to demand that the Government will take effectual measures to prevent the recurrence of similar tragedies.

LORD MACAULAY.*

The following article, concluded from our yesterday's issue, from the *Quarterly Review* for July, is from the pen of Mr. W. E. Gladstone:—

We then pass on to the libraries of the clergy: 'He might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve dog-eared volumes among the pots and pans on his shelves' (i. 330). If those volumes were dog-eared, it was by being much read. If they were but ten or twelve, there was much to be got out of ten or twelve of the close and solid tomes which then were more customary than now. But then it was only the lucky man who had ten or twelve. Now, let the reader mark the qualification. His favourite Eachard (*a*) describes the case of men having six or seven works, which he enumerates, together with a bundle of sermons for their library. For this account he was taken to task by his opponent in the 'Vindication.' Whereupon, Eachard himself: 'Then case is this: whether there may not be here and there a clergyman so ignorant, as that it might be wished that he were wiser. For my own part, I went, and guessed at random, and *thought there might be ons or so.*' (*b.*)

And this *minimum* is transformed by Macaulay's magic wand into a *maximum*, this uncertain exception into the positive and prevailing rule. And here, again, while the solitary prop crumbles into dust, the counter-evidence is abundant. Walker recites the 'rabbling' and plunder of clerical libraries of the value of 500*l*, and 600*l*. Saint David's was one of the poorest dioceses of the country; but Nelson (*c.*) tells us that Bishop Bull consid-red the reading of the Fathers, 'at least of those of the first three centuries,' 'not only as useful but absolutely necessary to support the character of a priest.' Burnet's demands on the clergy in the 'Pastoral Care,' (*d*) seem to be quite as large as a bishop could now venture to put forward; and many other writers may be cited to a similar effect (*e*) The general rule, that no clergyman should be ordained without an university degree, (*f*) was in force then as now; and probably then more than now. The Grand Duke Cosmo III. states in his 'Travels,' when he visited the two Universities, that Cambridge had more than two thousand five hundred students, and Oxford over three thousand; and it is safely to be assumed that a larger proportion of these large numbers, than now, were persons intending to take holy orders.

That we may in winding up the case come to yet closer quarters, let it be observed that Macaulay admits and alleges (*g*) that there was assuredly no lack of clergymen 'distinguished by abilities and learning.' But 'These eminent men were to be found, with scarcely a single exception, at the universities, at the great cathedrals, or in the capital.'

A passage perfectly consistent with all that has preceded; as, indeed, Lord Macaulay is perhaps more notable than any writer of equal bulk for being consistent with himself. For the places thus enumerated could hardly have included more than a tenth of the clergy. Of the mass the historian has yet one disparaging remark to make: that 'almost the only important theological works which came forth from a rural parsonage' were those of Bull; and those only because, inheriting an estate, he was able to purchase a library, 'such as probably no other country clergyman in England possessed.' (*h*) This assertion, not less unhappy than those which have preceded, is reduced to atoms by the production of a list of men, who sent forth from country parsonages works of divinity that were then, and in most cases that are now, after two hundred years, esteemed. Many of them, indeed, have been recently republished. The list includes the names, with others, of Towerson, Fuller, Sherlock, Norris, Fulwood, Fuller (who died in 1661), Kettewell, and Beveridge.

From this compressed examination, which would gain by a greater expansion, it may sufficiently appear that Lord Macaulay's charges of a menial condition and its accompaniments against the clergy of the Restoration period generally and miserably break down. In no instance are they tolerably supported by positive evidence; in many they are absolutely confuted and annihilated. Not, indeed, that he was absolutely and wholly wrong in any point, but that he was wrong in every point by omission and by exaggeration. Because books were then, especially in the country, more difficult to obtain than now; because manners were more rude and homely in all classes of the community; because cases of low birth and conduct, still individually to be found, were perhaps somewhat more frequent; because a smaller number of the well-born might have taken orders during the period of the Protectorate, so that the Episcopal Bench was for a short time filled with men of humble or gin, though of rest learning and ability; these incidents must be magnified into the portentous statement, that 'for one who made the figure of a gentleman, ten were mere menial servants.' Isolated facts and partial aspects of his case he eyes with keenness; to these he gives a portentous development; and a magnified and distorted part he presents to us as the whole. The equilibrium of truth is gone; and without its equilibrium it is truth no longer.

That which may be alleged of the clergy of that period is, that they were unmitigated Tories. This is in reality the link which binds together the counts of the indictment; as a common hostility to William of Orange, or sympathy with James the Second, brings into one and the same category of invective and condemnation persons appearing at first sight to have so little in common as Marlborough, Claverhouse, and Penn. The picture of the Restoration clergy is a romance in the form and colour of a history. But while history in the form of romance is commonly used to glorify a little our poor humanity, the illusions of this romance in the form of history go only to discolour and degrade. That William, that Barret, that Milton should have personal embelishment much beyond their due, is no intolerable evil. But the case becomes far more grievous when a great historian, impelled by his headstrong and headlong imagination, traduces alike individuals and orders, and hurls them into a hot and flaming inferno of his own.

We have selected this case for an exposition comparatively full, not on the ground that it is the most important, but because, better than any other, it illustrates and exemplifies the uncommon, the astounding, inequality of the attack and the defence. The researches which we have partially compressed into the last few pages are those of Mr. Churchill Babington, a Fellow of Saint John's, the neighbour college to Macaulay's justly-loved and honoured Trinity. We do not assume them to be infallible. But every candid man must admit that the matter of them is formidable and weighty; that, in order to sustain the credit of Macaulay as an historian, it demands examination and reply. It is in vain that in his 'Journal' (*i*) he disclaims the censorship of men 'who have not soaked their mind with the transitory literature of the day.' For in the first place the transitory literature, the ballad, the satire, the jest-book, the farce or vulgar comedy, requires immense sifting and purgation, like other coarse raw material, in order to reduce the gross to the nett, to seclude and express the metal from the ore. In the second place, Mr. Babington seems thus far to have made it very doubtful whether Macaulay has made out his case even at tested by that transitory literature. Give, however, transitory literature what you will, it can form no apology for the gross neglect of grave and weighty and unimpeachable authorities.

But if Macaulay's invocation of the transitory literature of the day is insufficient, what shall we say of Mr. Trevelyan's appeal to Buckle? Buckle, forsooth, bears witness that Macaulay 'has rather understated the case than overstated it. Macaulay, even when least *artipous* can stand better on the feet that nature gave him, than on a crutch like this. Quote it you choose publicans on liquor laws, or slave-drivers on the capacities of black; cite Mantal as a witness to sobriety; or Danton to conduct a bloodless revolution, or swear in the Gracchi as special constables; but do not set up Mr. Buckle as an arbiter of judicial measure or precision, nor let the fame of anything that is called a religion or a clergy depend on his nod.

Mr. Babington's work can only receive due appreciation upon being consulted *in extenso*. It attracted little notice on its appearance, except from periodicals connected with the clerical profession. But Sir Francis Palgrave, with the consolatory assurance that he had supplied a confutation as complete as the nature of the attainable evidence in such a case would allow. But his work was noticed (*j*) by the 'Edinburgh Review' in language which we can only describe as that of contemptuous ignorance. It is a book by 'a Mr. Churchill Babington' (he was a Fellow of Saint John's and Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge), which was 'apparently intended to confute, but in reality very much confirms, our author's views.' Such was the summary jurisdiction exercised upon the materials of which we have presented a sample. (*k*) The measure of notice accorded to it by Macaulay was simply the insertion of an additional reference 'History,' 5th edition, i. 331 to the life of Dr. Bray, 'to show the extreme difficulty which the country clergy sometimes had in procuring books.' The text remains unaltered. The work of Mr. Babington, of which only a very few hundred copies were sold or distributed, was for its main purpose still-born, is now hardly known to the world of letters, is not found in some of our largest and most useful libraries, (*l*) and if it now and then appears in an old book-shop, confesses by the modest of its price, that it is among the merest waifs and strays of literature. Such is the fate of the criticism; but the perversion—the grave and gross caricature with which it grappled—still sparkles in its diamond setting, circulates by thousands and ten thousands among flocks of readers ever new and ever charmed, and has become part of the household stock of every family. Since the time when Pere Daniel, the Jesuit, with guns at once so ponderous and so weak, replied inaudibly to the raking and devouring fire of Pascal, there never has been a case of such resistless absolutism in a writer, or such unquestioning and general submission in the reading world.

Of this kind has been the justice administered by the tribunals of the day. We sorrowfully admit our total inability to redress the balance. Is there, then, any hope for the perturbed and wandering ghosts whom Macaulay has set agog, for Dundee, for Marlborough, for Quaker Penn, for Madame Pinzzie, for the long and melancholy train of rural clergy of the restoration period, still wearing their disembodied cassocks, in the action of the last, the serenest, the surest, the most awful judge, in the compensating award of posterity? Our hope is, that final justice will be done; but first let us ask whether the injustice which has been done already will, not as injustice, but by virtue of the other and higher elements with which it is fused, stand the trying test of time. Has Macaulay reared a fabric—

> 'Quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,
> Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas?' (*m*)

Among the topics of literary speculation, there is none more legitimate or more instructing than to consider who, among the writers of a given age, are elected to live; to be enrolled among the Band of the Immortals; to make a permanent addition to the mental patrimony of the human race. There is also none more difficult. Not that there is any difficulty at all in what is technically called purging the roll: in supplying any number of names which are to sink if they have not yet sunk like lead in the mighty waters, or which, by a slower descent—perhaps like the zigzag from and alpine summit—are to find their way into the repose of an undisturbed oblivion. Sad as it may seem, the heroes of the pen are in the main but fools lighted by the passing day on the road to dust death. But it is when the list has been reduced, say to a hundredth part of the writers, and to a tenth of the few prominent and well-known writers of the day, that the pinch, so to call it, of the task begins. We now stumble onwards with undefined and partial aids. Bulk will surely kill its thousands; that, which stood the ancient warrior in such good stead, will be fatal to money a modern author, who, but for it might have live l. And money will as surely have killed its tens of thousands beforehand, by touching them as with palsy. It was one of the glories of Macaulay that he never wrote for money; it was the chief calamity of a yet greater, a much greater, man, of Scott, that iron necessities in later life, happily not until his place had long been secure, set that yoke upon his lofty crest. And few are they who, either in trade or letters, take it for their aim to supply the market, not with the worst they can sell, but with the best they can produce. In the train of this desire, or need, for money comes haste with its long train of evils: crude conception, slip-shod execution, the mean stint of labour, suppression of the inconvenient, blazoning of the insignificant, neglect of causes, loss of proportion in the presentation of results: we write from the moment, and for the moment.

Survival we venture to suggest, will probably depend not so much on a single quality, as upon a general or composite result. The chance of it will vary directly as quality, and inversely as quantity. Some ores yield too low a percentage of metal to be worth the smelting, whereas had the mass been purer, it had been extracted and preserved. Posterity will have to smelt largely the product of the mines of modern literature; and will too often find the reward in less than due proportion to the toil. Such is the quantity. But quality is not homogeneous; it is made up of positives and negatives. Merits and demerits are subtly and variously comb ned; and it is hard to say what will be the effect in certain cases of the absence of faults as compared with the presence of excellences, towards averting or commuting that sentence of capital punishment which, estimate as we may the humanity of the age, must and will be carried into wholesale execution. Again, men look for different excellences in works of different classes. We do not hold an Æneid' or a' Paradise Lost' bound to the veracity of an annalist. We do not look to Burke or Sheridan for an accurate and balanced representation of the acts of Warren Hastings. The subtle gifts of rhetoric, the magic work of poetry, are loved for their own sake; and they are not severely cross-examined upon the possession of historic attributes to which they do not pretend. But rhetoric is not confined to speeches, nor poetry to metre. It can hardly be denied, either by eulogist or detractor, by friend or foe, that both these elements are found in the prose of Macaulay; and if they are most attractive, they are also perilous allies in the work of the historian and critic.

In truth, if we mistake not, the poetical element in his mind and temperament was peculiar, but was strong and pervading. Those who may incline to doubt our opinion that he was a poet as well as a rhetorician, and perhaps a poet even more than a rhetorician, would do well to consult the admirable criticism of Professor Wilson on his 'Lays.' ('Life,' ii. 121.) We will not dwell upon the fact (such we take it to be) that his works in verse possess the chief merits of his other works, and are free from their faults. But his whole method of touch and handling are poetical. It is indeed, infinitely remote from the reflective and introspective character, which has taken possession of contemporary poetry among our writers in such a degree, as not only to make its interpretation a work of serious labour, but also to impair its objective force. Macaulay was, perhaps, not strong in his reflective faculties; certainly he gave them little chance of development by exercise. He was eminently objective, eminently realistic, resembling in this his father of all poets, from whom none of his children have surpassed, and who never converts into an object of conscious contemplation the noble powers which he keeps in such versatile and vigorous use. In Macaulay all history is scenic; and philosophy has scarcely seems to touch except on the outer side wher it opens into action. Not only does he habitually present facts in forms of beauty, but the fashioning of the form predominates over, and is injurious to, the absolute and balanced presentation of the subject. Macaulay was a master in execution rather than in what painting or music terms expression. He did not fetch from the depths, nor soar to the heights; but his power upon the surface was rare and marvellous; and it is upon the surface that an ordinary life is passed, and that its imagery is found. He mingled, then, like Homer, the functions of the poet and the chronicler; but what Homer did was due to his time, what Macaulay did, to his temperament. We have not attempted to ascertain his place among historians That is an office which probably none but an historian can perform. It is more easy to discover for him contrasts than resemblances. Commonly sound in his classical appreciations, he was an enthusiastic admirer of Thucydides; but there can hardly be a sharper contrast than between the history of Thucydides and the history of Macaulay. Ease, brilliancy, pellucid clearness, commanding fascination, the effective marshalling of all facts belonging to the external world as if on parade—all these gifts Macaulay has, and Thucydides has not. But weight, breadth, proportion, deep discernment, habitual contemplation of the springs of character and conduct, and the power to hold the scales of human action with firm and even hand—these must be sought in Thucydides, and are rarely observable in Macaulay. But how few are the writers whom it would be anything less than ridiculous to place in comparison with Thucydides! The History of Macaulay, whatever else it may be, is the work not of a journeyman but of a great artist who lavishly bestowed upon it all his powers. Such a work, one committed to the press, can hardly die. It is not because it has been translated into a crown of languages, nor because it has been sold in hundreds of thousands, that we believe it will live, but because, however open it may be to criticism, it has in it the character of a true and high work of art.

We are led, then, to the conclusion, or the conjecture, that, however the body of our writers may be reduced in a near future by many and many a decimation, Macaulay will, and must, survive. Personal existence is beset with dangers in infancy, and again in age. But authorship, if it survive the first, has little to fear from the after-peril. If it subsists for a few generations (and generations are for books what years are for their writers), it is not likely to sink in many. For works of the mind really good there is no old age, no decrepitude. It is inconceivable that a time should come when Homer, Dante, Shakespeare shall not bring in the ears of civilised man. On a lower throne, in a less imperial hall of the same mansion, we believe that Macaulay will probably be found, not only in A.D. 2000, which he modestly specifies, but in 3000 or 3250, which he more boldly formulates, or for so much of this long, or any longer lease as the commentators on the Apocalypse will allow the race to anticipate. Whether he will remain as a standard and supreme authority, is another question. Wherever and whenever read, he will be read with fascination, with delight, with wonder. And with copious instruction too; but also with copious reserve, with questioning scrutiny, with liberty to reject, and with much exercise of that liberty. The contemporary mind may in rare cases be taken by storm; but posterity, never. The tribunal of the present is accessible to intrigue; that of the future is incorrupt. The coming generations will not give Macaulay up, but they will, probably, attach much less value than we have done to his *ipse dixit*. They will hardly accept from him his settlements of literary, and still less of historic, problems. Yet they will obtain from his marked and telling points of view great aid in solving them. We sometimes fancy that ere long there will be editions of his works in which his readers may be saved from pitfalls by brief, respectful, and judicious commentary, and that his great achievements may be at once commemorated and corrected by men of slower pace, of drier lights and of more tranquil, broadest and comprehensive judgment. For his works are in many respects among the prodigies of literature; in some, they have never been surpassed. As lights that have shone through the whole universe of letters, they have made their title to a place in the solid firmament of fame. But the tree is greater and better than its fruit; and greater and better yet than the works themselves are the lofty aims and conceptions, the large heart, the independent, manful mind, the pure and noble career, which in this Biography have disclosed to us the true figure of the man who wrote them.

(*a*) Ov. Met., xv, *in fin.*

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

(Economist.)

The main evils of this depreciation are two. First and most important, that the Government of India receives the whole of its revenue in silver—partly in land rents fixed for considerable periods, and partly in taxes which it is difficult to increase, and that this Government has also necessity to find in London a very large amount in gold annually; so that they lose a sum which, taking the rupee at 1s 8d, Sir Wm. Muir, the Indian Finance Minister, estimates to be of most serious magnitude, and which, now that the rupee has fallen to 1s 6¾d, will be considerably more. So grave a misfortune has seldom happened to any Government so suddenly and so completely from causes out of its control. Secondly, all private persons, such as the holders of rupee paper, who have to receive fixed sums in silver, lose, as is usual, when a currency becomes depreciated. Debtors gain and creditors lose in this instance as in all similar ones. The great peculiarity of the case is the position of the Indian Government, which has so great a burden so rapidly thrown upon it, and is so little able by additional taxation with equal rapidity to find means to bear it.

The remedies suggested are, first, that the Government of India should demonetise silver and substitute gold. But those who make this proposal cannot have considered what in practice it would involve. A Government which abolishes an old money must find a new one. It could not say, "Our laws up to the present time has made the silver rupee legal tender, but we now change that, and make a gold coin legal tender, which gold coin you our subjects must find for yourselves." If the Indian Government did so, the losses to its subjects would be enormous. Every holder of the old coinage who wanted to pay a debt would have to sell silver, which is so rapidly going down, to buy gold which in comparison is rapidly rising, and the loss would be severe. The only way in which such an operation can be effected, is that which the German Government has lately adopted. That Government bought and found the gold which was to form the new currency, and in so far as the operation is complete, has exchanged it for the old one. But no one could now propose this to the Indian Government as a means of relieving itself from financial difficulty, for the cost which it would entail would be enormous. Even with all their resources they would have great difficulty in getting the immense sum required in gold, and they would hardly be able to sell the silver at an price. The present position of the Indian Exchequer is not good, but it is beyond comparison better than it would be if this expedient were tried.

Secondly, it is suggested that we should adopt a double standard for India both of gold and silver. But this does not meet the difficulty. The effect of a double standard is, at every change in the relative value of the two metals, to fill the country with the metal which is falling. France, in this way, was during the cotton famine cleared of a large part of her silver, and gold was substituted for it. Bullion dealers sent the gold to buy the silver, and made a profit of the transaction. The "bad money" always drives out the "good;" and the Indian Exchequer would gain nothing. The essence of the "double standard" is to create two legal tenders, and give the debtor the choice of paying in which he likes. The Indian ryot would, of course, pay in silver, just as now, and the land revenue would be as much impaired for the purposes for which it is wanted, by the depreciation of silver as it is at present.

Thirdly, it is suggested that the Indian Government should cease to coin rupees, and that, in consequence, though the value of uncoined silver fell, that of the coin would not fall—its supply being restricted. But the effect of such a measure would be to reduce the price of silver far below even its present low amount, because it would stop the greatest natural demand for it, by stopping additions to the silver currency of India. And then the difference in value between the rupee as a coin and the same quantity of the uncoined silver, would be much greater than it would be possible to maintain now. The rupee would be a purely artificial article of manufacture, and would be imported largely from abroad and illicitly manufactured in India. Many Governments have tried a similar expedient, and have, in the end, always been beaten, and obliged to keep the price of their legal tender coin near to the cost at which it can be produced. But in no case would the failure be so great as in that of India, because in none has the experiment ever been tried on a coin so important, and of so vast a circulation as the rupee.

The effect also would be that the difficulty of disposing of silver in London, and the consequent lowness of the price would become worse and worse. The natural cure for the depreciation of silver is that it should be diffused over the globe, and especially over the immense area in the East and elsewhere, which has a silver currency. If silver is depreciated 2 per cent. in all countries where it is the sole or main currency, 2 per cent. more silver must be required, and as the amount of silver in circulation in such countries is enormous, 2 per cent. upon it would be a very great demand, and take out of this market a very large quantity of silver. As we have shown on a former occasion, the laws of trade will infallibly create this demand, though this action is necessarily slow. But the effect of not coining the rupee, in so far as it is successful, would be to suspend them altogether, as far as India is concerned, because it is only by arresting the reduction in the exchange value of the rupee that this step can help the Indian Government, and that reduction is the means by which, as we showed, the new course of trade is created, and the increased quantity of rupees required to do the work of Indian currency after that reduction constitutes the new demand for silver and the new use of it.

The example of the States, called the "Latin Union"—that is, of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece—is appealed to as a precedent for this policy, since they have limited their coinage of silver, as we have often explained. But their circumstances are very different from those of India. In France, which is so much the greatest, and also in Italy, inconvertible paper is really the ruling currency; it is that which settles prices, and everything has to conform to that. And even so the expedient is only regarded as a momentary one; it is acknowledged that the Latin Union must soon either return to the double standard, and coin silver without limit, or must demonetise silver altogether. And if we did not coin rupees, the fall in the price of silver which it would cause would probably determine them to decide on its demonetisation, whereas it is still possible that they may return to the double standard, which would raise the price of silver more than anything else.

This possible effect on the Latin Union is, however, but a minor reason for not thinking of this, or any similar plan. The main reason is that the fall in silver will be greatly lessened if we allow the ordinary action of trade to spread it through the world, so that the depreciation may be everywhere alike, and affect prices every where where silver is the currency; and that all plans which impede that action tend to keep the silver in this market, to enhance its depreciation here, and to prevent its diffusion, which is the only cure.

THE COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENT.

(The World.)

In this age of abandoned audacity of assertion it is far from an uncommon experience of travel to encounter a gentleman, well-bred, well-informed, and eminently companionable, who, on the strength possibly of being the cadet of a great house, calmly assures you that he is immediately descended from its noble head. When, a few days afterwards, the casual reference to Burke or Debrett which is born of an idle five minutes reveals the pretender, you have no personal resentment against him and feel a sentiment of pity for the aimlessness, rather than of disgust for the snobbishness, of the fraud. It is even a more common experience of the London streets, clubs, and promenades, to be struck by the resemblance of face and figure which individuals altogether unknown to fame possess to some of the most highly-placed personages of the realm or of contemporary European history—to princes and generals, to highly-placed peers and statesmen, to great fashionable leaders, to distinguished diplomatists, even to future kings and queens. The accidental similitude of nature is improved by all the appliances of art, and thus you have a counterfeit presentment of the original which is surprisingly complete. For a single pretender to a throne there have doubtless been at all periods a score of copyists of the personality of social notabilities. There have been more sham Brummels and spurious D'Orsays than Simnels Warbecks; and if the Claimant had been content with 'dressing' the part of the lamented Roger he would not be at present undergoing his term of compulsory confinement at Dartmoor.

Major Pendennis, it may be remembered, bore a considerable likeness to 'a certain Great Captain of the age'—the late Duke of Wellington. Walking one day from St. James's-street to Grosvenor-place, he had the honour of meeting his Grace on horse back, of receiving 'a finger of a pipe clayed glove of shake, and the remarkable salutation, "How do, Pendennis—fine day?" Old Pendennis,' observes Thackeray, 'began to imitate his Grace unconsciously after they had parted, speaking in curt sentences after the manner of the great man. . . . In like manner have we not seen many another man pride himself on having a tall forehead and a supposed likeness to Mr. Canning? many another go through life swelling with self-gratification on account of an imagined resemblance to the great and revered George IV.? many third parties who wore low necks to their dresses, because they fancied that Lord Byron and themselves were similar in appearance? and has not the grave closed but lately upon poor Tom Bickerstaff, who, having no more imagination than Mr. Joseph Hume, looked in the long run to have rendered himself like Shakespeare?' It would be easy to prolong this list almost indefinitely. Such additional instances as are here enumerated shall be dictated by a wish to modernise the practice which Thackeray has illustrated and explained, and to bring the catalogue as nearly as possible 'up to date.' Just as when the late Sir Robert Peel was alive there was a host of gentlemen who, without any notion of pretending to his talents as a statesman, strove to reproduce his figure, features, and manner, so the jauntiness of the Palmerstonian habit was much in vogue with many veterans in life's battle when the regime of Conservative-Liberalism was in full swing. With the exception of Mr. Disraeli's brother, who is curiously like him, we are not aware that there is any one who could be mistaken for the Prime Minister. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone has a variety of 'doubles' outside the limits of his own family; and there is at least one highly-esteemed and elderly member of a St. James's-street club who, though he has not yet affected a passion for amateur theology and Homeric criticism, may reflect with secret pleasure on the fact that at a little distance, especially if his back be to the light, he might be mistaken for the disestablisher of the Irish Church. For upwards of twenty years there was not a single capital in Europe without one or two astonishingly clever and close imitations of Napoleon III. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war, one of the oldest members of the Army and Navy Club, who had been intimate with his eximperial Majesty when as yet he was a private prince lodging in King-street, St. James's, was so entirely deceived by a counterfeit Napoleon then in London, who addressed him in the street, and thought himself highly honoured by entertaining at lunch the Man of Sedan. It is but fair to say that the following day he received from the supposed friend of his youth a note politely informing him of the fraud. The late Prince Consort had his facsimile human image in more than one English town; and there was certain Cornish barber who, in the autumn of 1860, happening to pass through Reading, would have been received with royal honours if he had not protested against such a confusion of identity.

As with the father, so too, in this instance, is it with the son. How many counterfeit presentments of the Heir Apparent could there not be found any day of the week in the throughfares of London? Sir Charles Legard must probably have found his singular similarity, so far as countenance is concerned, to his future Sovereign a source of considerable inconvenience; but there are other individuals who, not having the social position and the natural qualities of the member for Scarborough, have made a good deal of capital out of the fortuitous resemblance. An afternoon stroll from Hyde Park Corner to Albert Gate is sufficient to bring one face to face with a succession of ladies who emphasise and endeavour to perfect a personal likeness to the Princess of Wales by a skilful selection of articles of feminine costume. The fashion of 'dressing Mate' celebrities is one which is decidedly on the increase. Sometimes it is a class whose characteristics are imitated, sometimes an individual whose idiosyncrasies are sped. Every one is familiar with the sham yachtsman and the mock dragoon. The veriest landlubber can don a blue-serge pilot-coat, and there is nothing to prevent a shopman off duty from assuming a military swagger, wearing long moustaches, being bearded at the pard, or full of oaths as strange and horrible as fell from the lips of the army when they were in Flanders. In another month's time London will be full of clerks disguised as country gentlemen; and sportsmen, in tweed and shooting coat, ostensibly *en route* for their highland boxes, really released from their desk for an hour for lunch. Indeed, the 'stiff as well' of the St. Aldegonde type is a favourite model at all times of the mimetic Cockney. The obese bill-discounter, with bright auburn locks, discovers that he is very like the Duke of Hamilton, and adopts accordingly those eccentricities of costume with which his Grace astonishes the public in his old age. The Master of Lovat is generally believed to flatter himself on being a complete modern edition of Socrates—in his habits of life if not in his outward man. There is a commercial gentleman in London who has succeeded in cultivating something very like the whiskers, and procuring a very creditable copy of the miraculous hats of Lord Hardwicke; and indeed, looked at as he appears in the full glories of evening dress in the centre of a box at the theatre, he might be mistaken for the Master of the Buckhounds himself. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, it is to be hoped that Lord Hardwicke and others duly appreciate the genuineness of the compliment which they undoubtedly receive.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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